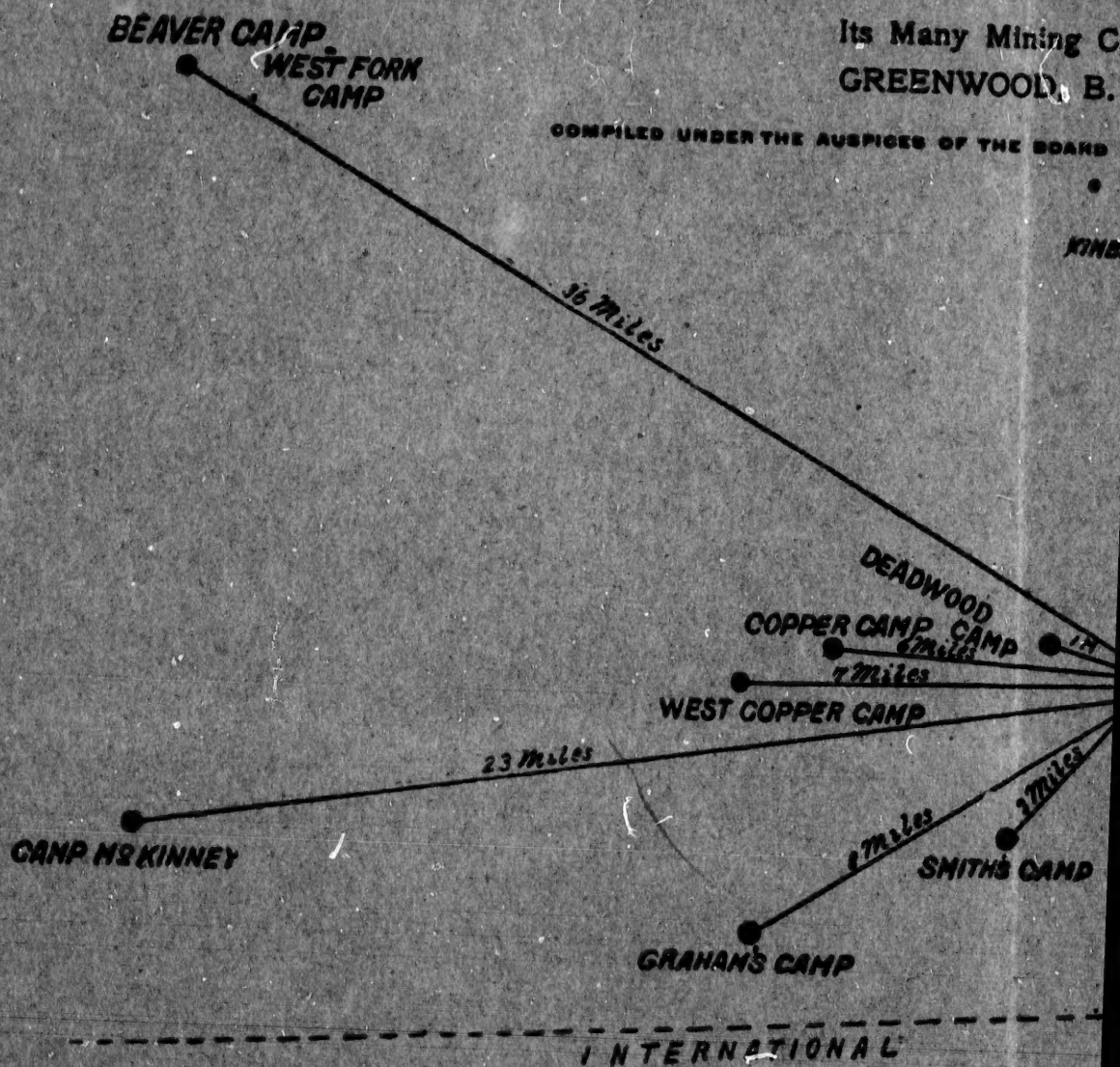


The Boundary C

Its Many Mining C
GREENWOOD, B.

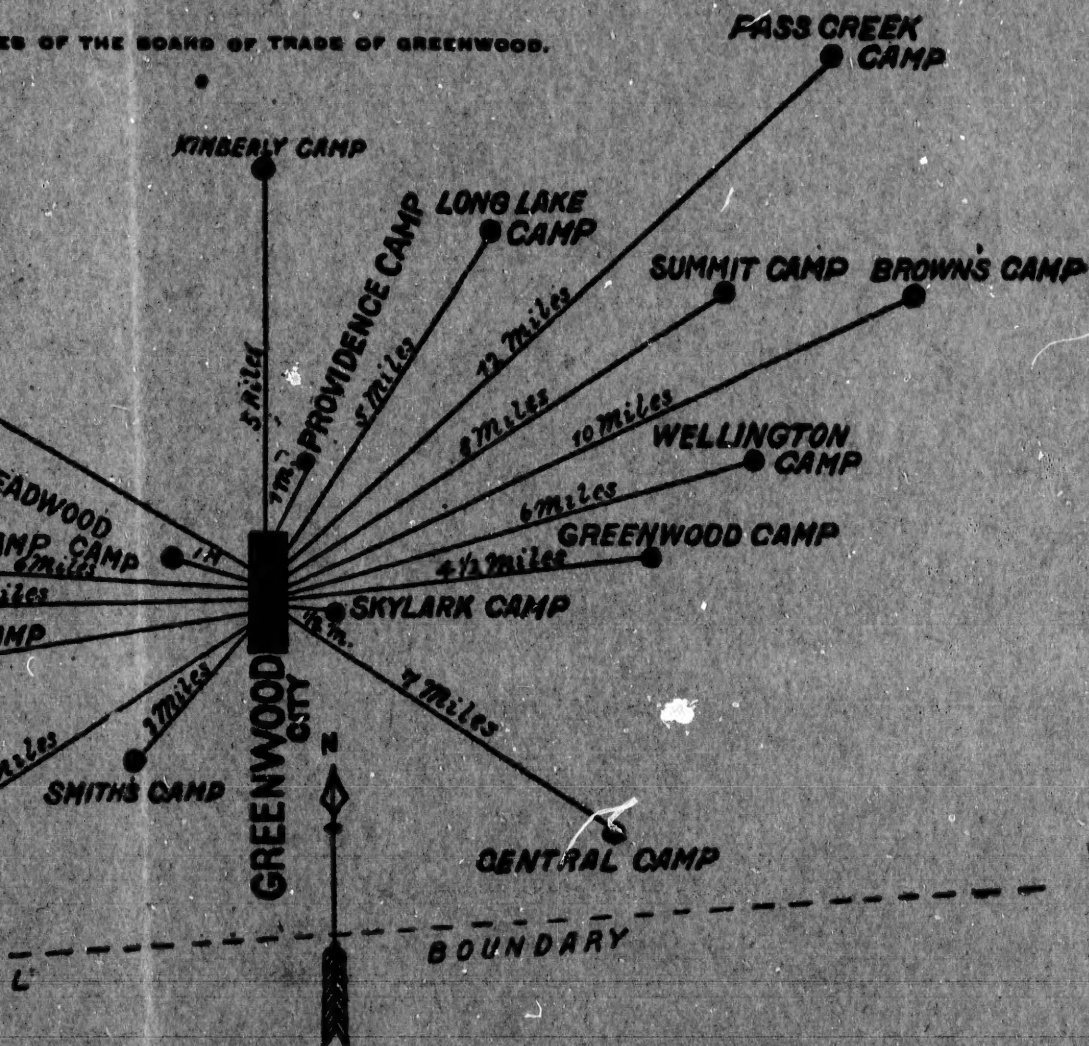
COMPILED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOARD



Boundary Country

Many Mining Camps and their relation to
GREENWOOD, B. C.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE OF GREENWOOD.



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BOUNDARY DISTRICT

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CITY OF GREENWOOD

IN all new mining districts the location of business centres are largely, if not altogether, determined by natural and economic conditions, and whatever enterprising men and capital combined may do to temporarily stimulate the growth of townsites they cannot alter or overcome natural tendencies of business to concentrate at the most favorable points. Geographical relation and general easy access to the various mining camps, considered as a whole, must be regarded as the controlling factors, just as Nelson has become the commercial centre of East and West Kootenays, and Rossland, a mining town and a mining center, with their futures in all probability determined as such. It is claimed for Greenwood that it occupies just such a position in relation to the whole of the great Boundary District, and of the new country developing west of it as far as Hope Mountain. It is the very centre of the big mining camps of Boundary District, so situated, in fact, that if a stream of water were set flowing from any of them it would find its way to Greenwood, and it is near enough to the big country west of the Kettle River to command the trade of the whole of it when developed.

A Mining and Trade Center.

With respect to such considerations, Greenwood has already the advantage of a good start. It is established, and is well on the

way. But in addition to that, it possesses, by virtue of its position, the advantages of combining in its future the possibilities of a mining as well as of a trade centre, or, in other words, of becoming a Rossland and a Nelson in one. That is to say, it is situated locally adjacent to the principal mining camps of the Boundary District, of which it is now admittedly the center, and has a commanding position in relation to the prospective trade of the whole country already referred to. It has wholesale houses which do a large business in supplying minor points in the district; it has the branches of three of the leading banks of the Dominion, where practically all the banking of the surrounding country is done, and it is likely to have in the near future a wholesale depot for mining material and supplies, with machine shops and foundry in conjunction. In addition to the smelter already being erected by the B. C. Copper Co. in Greenwood, smelters will be erected a few miles away, at Midway, and at Boundary Falls and at Grand Forks as soon as mining development warrants.

Greenwood's Position.

To be more explicit in regard to the position of Greenwood, it may be stated that it is situated on Boundary Creek, about nine miles from where that now well-known stream enters the Kettle River at Midway. It was from this somewhat insignificant stream that the whole country from Christina Lake to the Kettle River, on the west, has come to be known as the Boundary District—in itself a significant fact, because it was the almost phenomenal and incredible extent of the ore deposits in the mountains on either side of the creek surrounding Greenwood—that has determined the future of this section of British Columbia, and given to it its general character as a mineral-producing area. The Boundary country is as well known to the mining world now as Trail or the Slocan. The valley is from a quarter to a mile wide, and it was, to quote a recent publication, at the point where Twin Creek joins Boundary Creek that "Robert Wood, a pioneer of the province and an enterprising business man, when he came in from Vernon, decided the trade of the surrounding mining camps could be diverted." Elsewhere is described somewhat fully the various mining camps, the mineral

characteristics of the district, and the geographical relation of this city thereto. Its position and natural advantages have been its standing advertisement to the world, and it has grown and prospered substantially. Every mine and mining camp will be the nucleus of population in proportion to the size of the payroll, and every town in connection in the Boundary country means just so much more population tributary to Greenwood, which will in the future more or less depend upon these smaller towns for its trade. Such places as Eholt, Phoenix, Summit City, Boundary Falls etc., which are springing into existence, owing to their proximity to mines, or to a smelter, have all more or less prospects of becoming towns in reality as well as in name, and the more successful they are as towns the greater will be Greenwood's future. The citizens welcome the advent of all the towns that the district can support, and the mines are sufficiently rich to create an immense population in time, because in the very nature of things they will not be rivals to Greenwood, but rather accessories to its growth.

Some History.

Otto Dillier pre-empted the present townsite of Greenwood in August, 1894, and his interests were secured by Robert Wood, one of the owners of the townsite and the legitimate "Father" of the city. He surveyed the site, built roads to the principal mining camps, erected a hospital, and graded streets, expending large sums of money in general improvements. Since then the progress has been steady and uninterrupted—greater probably during the past six months than ever before, the population having doubled in that time. The means of communication which the city and district have had to depend upon up to the present is that primitive one, the stage. Stage lines were established as the country has opened up in various directions, but the principal means of ingress and egress was via Bossburg and Marcus, on the Spokane Falls and Northern railway, in Washington, passing Cascade City and Grand Forks en route on the one side; and by way of Penticton, where connection is made with the C. P. R. system in British Columbia, travelling through Midway, Rock Creek, Camp McKinney, on the other. The old Dewdney trail passes through from the Coast to Fort Steele near Greenwood,

but has never been used of late except as a trail for pack horses and prospectors. All supplies, mining machinery and freight of whatever nature have been hauled in by freighters from either of the two extremes mentioned at a rate of freight varying from 1½ to 3 cents per pound. From Bossburg it is 60 miles and from Penticton it is 100 miles to Greenwood, so that some of the difficulties of pioneer life and some of the obstacles to development may be understood and appreciated. Under such circumstances the rise and growth of Greenwood from a ciphers of four years ago to a city of 2,500 at present is not a record to be ashamed of.

In Relation to Railways.

Recently, the construction of a railway into the district and through the city itself has had a stimulating effect undoubtedly, and has done much to assure its future. The Columbia and Western, which is part of the C. P. R. system in B. C., is really an extension of the line from Rossland to Trail by way of Robson, on the Columbia River, and westward south of Christina Lake, and generally along the line of the International Boundary, with Penticton, or more properly Vernon, in the Okanagan Valley, as the ultimate terminus. The railway is constructed as far as Midway, nine miles from Greenwood, at present, and the grading and track-laying are completed as far as that point with trains running into Greenwood. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has built branch lines to all the principal mining camps in the vicinity of Greenwood, so that the products of the mines may be shipped to the smelters as soon as the main line itself is completed. The fact is in itself the best guarantee of the prospects and the bona fides of the camps in question. All the country west of Greenwood as far as Hope, on the main line of the C. P. R., is richly mineralized, and now that prospectors are pouring through it and capital is becoming interested, railways are sure to follow in their wake. There is, therefore, every reason to conclude that Greenwood will ere long have several lines of railway to further its interests as a distributing centre. Some of the richest prospects in gold and copper yet found in British Columbia have been uncovered in Similkameen, besides the placers in that district are rich in gold and platinum. Then, again, up the North and West forks of the Kettle River, and the country

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between and north of them, which is all tributary, excellent prospects and great bodies of rich ore have been discovered, and attention is being directed thither, and as soon as railways are in, important developments will take place. All the country described, or rather referred to in a general way, is practically one, is in the same mineral belt, possesses similar climatological, topographical and metallurgical conditions, and will all be known as Boundary. Its trade will be controlled by one important centre, and Greenwood is just far enough west with its already established connections and forward growth, to be that place.

What Greenwood Possesses.

Greenwood is pleasantly situated about 2500 feet above sea level, with a climate which partakes of the general characteristics of the interior plateau of British Columbia, which is invariably salubrious and pleasant. It has two newspapers, several first-class hotels, several sawmills and brickyards, besides a number of large firms, doing, as has already been stated, a jobbing and wholesale as well as a retail trade. There is a good public school and four churches. Three of the main streets can be extended a mile in a straight direction. Water works have been installed, and a fire brigade has been organized. All the business blocks and residences are frame buildings, many of them quite substantial and ornate in appearance; but brick and stone buildings are in process of erection, and for such class of structures there is ample material easily available. The city has communication with the outside world by means of long distance telephone, and is connected by two lines of telegraph as well. It has also two local telephone systems, with a third in prospect. The banks represented are the Banks of Montreal, Commerce and British North America. Nearly all the insurance companies doing business in Canada have their agencies here. A by-law has been passed to provide for the inauguration of an electric light plant, the debentures in connection with which have been sold at a premium. Numbers of families are coming in, so that that aggregation known as society is rapidly being crystalized into definite form, and home life is beginning to be felt. Living is not higher than the average in the interior towns, notwithstanding the disadvantages in the way of communication. With the ad-

vent of the railway, the social organism will have been fully developed. The city has already that adjunct of city life, "The Club," well appointed and possessing a large membership.

Progress From Early Days.

Boundary Creek was known in the early sixties at the time of the Rock Creek excitement. It was prospected, and quantities of gold were found and taken away, but it did not prove rich enough to satisfy those early miners, who flocked hither and thither searching for Williams Creeks and Klondikes. As usually occurs, however, a few of the pioneer prospectors who came for gold took up ranches and settled here and there along the Kettle River Valley, in which frequent beautiful and fertile stretches of land are found.

The first quartz locations were made in 1886, but after that things moved along slowly until 1893, when a sudden awakening, took place and prospectors came in from all sides, and many claims were staked in all the camps. At first, however, notwithstanding the big showings on the surface, very few mining men took stock in the camps about Greenwood. They were too low grade, and there was then but little prospect of a railway coming to make treatment at a low rate possible. Some of the biggest properties now being developed were passed over by prospectors as practically valueless. Most of them were re-staked after being abandoned. It is a characteristic of the ore bodies in this district that they usually improve in value with depth, and this particularly the case with such mines as the Mother Lode, the bond on which was thrown up because of the low values revealed in the surface ore. Finally capital began to come in, and deep sinking was undertaken, with the result which we see to-day.

BOUNDARY MINING CAMPS.

THE Boundary Creek Mining District (popularly, although not officially so-called) embraces that portion of the province of British Columbia included between the North Fork of Kettle river on the east, the Main Kettle river on the west, the international boundary on the south and extending northward about twenty miles in all some four hundred square miles of territory, drained by the Kettle river and its numerous tributaries. Greenwood is the centre of the district.

Topography.

Topographically, the district consists of a series of low round hills, greatly in contrast to the precipitous, rugged peaks of the Kootenays, having a general northerly and southerly trend, and seldom reaching an altitude of over 5,000 feet above sea level, excepting in the northernmost mountains, where the peaks are higher. These mountain peaks are generally well timbered, and numerous small streams come down their valleys and gullies, thus affording good timber and water for mining purposes. Through the district, and more especially on the south and east slopes, many of the hills are covered with bunch grass ranges, giving good food for stock, while in the larger river valleys grain, vegetables and fruits are raised.

Geology.

Extending up Boundary creek for several miles above Greenwood and one mile south are the hornblende-granite rocks. These granites are found on the east and west sides of the creek,

piercing the schists, quartzites and crystalline limestones, which are found flanking them on the east and west. Further west are the sandstones and shales in which occur the coal seams of Kettle river. Numerous dykes of diorite, porphyry and other eruptive rocks are found crossing these granites and schists, usually in an easterly and westerly direction.

Deadwood Camp.

Deadwood camp lies between two and three miles west of Greenwood, and is reached by wagon road. As in many of the other camps, the ore here is principally chalcopryite, carrying gold and silver values, although a few of the well-known properties here show but a little copper, and consist of nearly all iron pyrites carrying good gold values. Some of the ore bodies in this camp are of large extent and high assay value, and are showing up most satisfactorily under development. This undoubtedly will become one of the great copper-gold camps of British Columbia.

One of the best known in the district and the most developed property in this camp is the Mother Lode. This property has been steadily developed since the spring of '96. The immense ore body disclosed thereby has been so satisfactory that the owners, the B. C. Copper Co., have started the construction of a 250-ton smelter in Greenwood. This is to be completed in six months. Several notable strikes of copper ore have been made on this property since. Among the other well-known properties are the Sunset and Morrison, upon which recent strikes have been made, and the Buckhorn.

Copper Camp.

Copper camp is situated at the head of Copper creek, at a distance of six miles from Greenwood. The copper deposits here occur in contact with lime and porphyry and show large surface outcrops of iron oxide (red-hematite) and quartz; in some cases native copper, cuprite and copper glance are distributed through this capping more or less uniformly. Some excellent copper values are obtained in this camp. King Solomon and Big Copper are the best known claims in Copper camp.

Smith's Camp.

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and west of Greenwood. It holds the distinction of having the oldest continuously held claim in the district—the "Nonsuch." The ores in this camp occur in veins from one foot to eight feet wide, giving good values, and in some cases high silver values. A considerable amount of development has been done here.

The Republic group, a free milling quartz property, on which considerable work has been done; and the Ruby, a copper property, are the well known properties of this camp.

Graham's Camp.

Graham's camp is situated one and a half miles north of Kettle river and about ten miles southwesterly from Greenwood. There are some extensive surface showings of ore in this camp, giving high copper values, with some gold and silver.

Some very fine copper ore has been taken from this camp, notably from the Texas, Bruce and Lygia.

White's, or Central Camp.

White's or Central camp, is situated about six miles southeasterly from Greenwood, and near the international boundary line. The ore is in two general classes, i. e., the silicious or quartz ores, carrying gold and silver in galena, blende, pyrites and tetrahedrite, and the heavy sulphide ore carrying copper. Of the first class, the ore occurs in veins up to ten feet in width, and giving assays up to \$60 gold and 200 ounces silver per ton. Of the second class, the ore bodies are large and give good copper values, with some gold.

Of the quartz ore class the No. 7, Jack of Spades, and Mabel are the best known.

The Lincoln, City of Paris, and Lexington are typical of the copper-gold ores of the camps.

Wellington Camp

Wellington camp eight and one-half miles southeasterly of Greenwood, is reached by a good wagon road. The country rock here is of a dark feldspathic nature, while some of the principal ore bodies occur in gabbro, which appears in quite extensive areas, and in the case of the Winnipeg vein, the enclosing rock is serpentine; this, however, is merely an altered gabbro. The ores

in Wellington camp carry good gold values, as high as \$1,000 gold per ton have been obtained, and some of the ores carry considerable copper.

The ore is massive pyrrhotite with some copper pyrites, quartz and mispickite. The Golden Crown and Winnipeg are the best known and most developed claims here. The ore bodies are from two to eight feet wide and of a high grade gold value.

Greenwood Camp.

Greenwood, camp showing the most development, and probably the best known camp in the district, lies six miles east of Greenwood City, and at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the town. The ore of this camp occurs in large bodies, and in nearly all cases shows with any depth a general sameness of appearance i. e., chalcocite with hematite (micaceous iron), and some iron pyrites mixed with calcite and some quartz in a greenish eruptive rock, showing considerable alteration and sometimes having a schistose structure. In some cases the ore bodies along their trend are capped with magnetic iron-oxide through which is disseminated in varying quantities (though as a rule small percentages) copper pyrites.

From development thus far carried on, it appears that these ore bodies occur in contact with lime and diorite, that have a general northerly and southerly trend, and an easterly dip. From a large number of surface assays taken promiscuously from Greenwood properties, it can be said that one to ten per cent. copper, \$1 to \$10 gold and one to six ounces silver, give a close valuation of surface ore; three to five per cent. copper, and \$4 to \$15 gold has been obtained from some of the claims upon average sampling of several feet of ore. Some very high grade ore is found in this camp, assays giving from 15 to 20 per cent. copper and up to \$150 gold per ton. Some of the ores in the camp are self-fluxing, possessing the required percentage of iron, silica and lime, and all will be well adapted for smelting.

About 300 men are employed in the mines of this camp, and work on an extensive scale is being carried on by the Dominion Copper Co., and the Granby Consolidated Co. Here are located the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides, Brooklyn, Stenwinder, Victoria, Show Shoe, Gold Drop, War Eagle, and Monarch, all well known properties.

Summit Camp

Is situated about eight miles north-east of Greenwood. This camp is famous for its copper ores. The B. C. property, which is owned in Montreal, gives promise of being one of the biggest and richest copper mines in the West. The ore body is very wide and consists of solid copper pyrites and pyrrhotite, carrying from 10 to 16 per cent. copper, and 8 to 10 ozs. silver per ton. There have been taken out in development 10,000 tons of copper ore that will carry 12 per cent. copper. There are in this camp some very promising copper properties, on many of which development is proceeding. The C. & W. R. in building its spurs through this camp, cut through some fine ore bodies, notably on the Oro Denero and Emma. The B. C., R. Bell, and Oro Denero are the principal properties here.

North of Summit camp about two miles is Pass creek along which some noteworthy discoveries of copper have been made. The best now being probably the Rathmullen; adjacent to this are also the Seattle and Pathfinder.

Long Lake Camp.

Is situated north of Greenwood about seven miles. The first discovery was made there in May, 1889. The ore is quartz with various sulphides and tellurides and free gold occurring in veins from two to eight feet wide. The most extensively developed property is the Jewel, in which 11,000 tons of ore has been blocked out. Among other well-known claims may be mentioned the Lakeside, Enterprise, North Star and C. O. D.

Other Camps.

Skylark camp adjoins Greenwood on the east and southeast, and embraces about eight square miles of territory. Here are located some very rich claims. The richer ores occur in small veins, usually from a few inches to a foot or fifteen inches in width, and assay values run up to \$300 gold and silver per ton. Shipments have been made from several claims in this camp.

Providence camp lies adjacent to Greenwood, the claims lying on both sides of Boundary creek, and extending northward a mile or so above the town. The veins in this camp as a rule are small but of very high grade. They are found in the hornblende

granites and altered sedimentary rocks. Shipments of ore from Providence camp have been made to American smelters, yielding high gold and silver returns. The Gold Bug, the property of the Boundary Mining and Milling Co., is now shipping high silver-gold ore.

Seven miles up Boundary creek by wagon road is Kimberly camp. A large number of claims have been located in this camp, but as yet development has gone on in only a small way, as no large companies have taken hold here, the ore here generally is heavy sulphides (copper and iron), and some pyrrhotite.

In West Copper camp, nine miles northwest of Greenwood, a number of claims have been located. The ore is arsenical pyrites in a silicious gangue, giving gold assays up to \$36 per ton.

A very promising country is being opened up in the upper reaches of the Main Kettle River. In the vicinity of Beaverton on the West Fork are some exceptionally fine showings on which developments will be carried on this winter. At Canyon Creek on the Main Kettle are extensive deposits of ispmickle and north of this again is the "Lottie F." a very rich copper prospect. This country is comparatively in its infancy but is attracting a great deal of deserved attention.

Wagon roads are being built connecting it with Greenwood and in the very near future much more will be known of this region.



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